## WHAT THIS CENTURY HAS DONE FOR WOMEN AND WHAT WOMEN HAVE DONE FOR THE CENTURY, TOLD BY THEMSELVES.

yistory. In the fundred years which will end December 3t. 1500, woman will have become emancipated. left ber strength asserted ber rights and taken a place in the sturing events of the world which was looked men as not ent) impossible, but unwomanly a bundred

Maria contend both men and women, that the oldfashional chirging woman of our mothers' and grandthere times had more liberty, yielded a more powgud a rater and was more pleasing to man than her

Lin Sunday Republic gathered together in a sympession the thoughts, objects and accomplishments of amous and premer women in the many hitherto untroublen fields, and their words may carry weight and conviction to the scoffers, encouragement to the beginners and gratification to that army of noble women who plunged forward bravely and hewed a pathway through the tangled underbrush of prejudice and custom for the feet of their more timorous sisters,

#### ~~~~~~ WOMAN'S PATHWAY IS EVER UPWARD AND ONWARD.

#### ~~~~~~ BY ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

To the stodept of history a law of progress is apparent, only running from century to century, gradually devenguing the higher possibilities of the race. The emancipation of woman from the bondage of the past has cuiminated suring the last century in the assertion of her right to an equal place on this planet, claiming the simultaneous creation of man and woman, with an equal title deed to this green earth and equal dominion over every creeping thing thereon, according to the Book of Genesis, claimed by some to be the earliest record of the race.

Play years sge, like the daughters of Zelophehad in the Scriptures, Numbers, xxvii, woman thought her case into court, with her own Judges, advocates and witnesses, and made a popular appeal for her right to an equal incertiance. The Gordess of Justice, weighing the claims of man and woman, said: "The women are right; so let it be," "Open sesame," And gave them the key to the schools, colleges, trades and professions. In the face of leaders of church and State they pushed back bolts and bars, walked the wards of the hospital, entered the courts of justice, expounded the commands of God in the pulpit and questions of government in legislative halls. In vain did men protest, as they saw the power slipping from their hands, vain were their thunderbolts of denunciation. Women began to fill an equal place, gradually taking possession of all the vantage points in the world of thought and action, crowding into the colleges by the thousand, pushing their way in the trades and professions, becoming the most popular craters, authors and actors, and rapidly coming into rempetition with the most distinguished musicians. scientists and philosophers, proving themselves the equal of man in every department where they have had equal opportunities for development.

Med and that class of women dubbed "parasites" by Olive Schreiner are as helpless to roll back this incoming tide of intelligence as was Dame Partington in beating back the Atlantic Ocean,

It is now too late for Bishops, Senators, college presidents, prefessors and fashionable women to set limits to se achievements and aggressions of "Eve's daughters." The wheels of progress never move backward; woman's pathway is upward and upward until full equality is nocorded her everywhere; until the canon and civil laws, Bibles and constitutions shall alike bow with love and reverence to the "mother of the race."

## IN SERIOUS WORK WOMAN IS ON A PLANE WITH MAN.

BY MARY E. TILLINGHAST. Yes, the progress made by women in architecture, in-

most interesting of mostern times. This movement has already achieved much, and far more than is often supposed Yet the interest lies even less in what has been to far achieved than in the opposition which has been encounbred; in the nature of this opposition; in the pretexts on which it has been sustained, and in the reasonings, more or less disingenuous, by which it has claimed its Justineation. The history, therefore, is a record not more of fact than of epinion. And the opinions expressed have often something mary clous. It is of recent growth, too, because all the progress which has been made can be dated back within the last twenty-five years.

Before 1875 woman in the fields of architecture, interior decorations and stained glass work was undreamed of. It was looked upon as impossible; in fact, the idea of such a thing never presented itself. To-day there are hun dreds of women proficient in these arts and carning good

My first important work in this field was some tapestries which I designed and made for Cornelius Vanderblit's house, in Fifth avenue, when it was remodeled. The Misses Brush designed curtains and bangings for William H. Vanderbilt's new house.

No. I am not the only woman in America who palits portraits in stained glass, though i may say I am the only one who does this work as a bustness. Mrs. Whitman, a very wealthy woman in Boston, paints beautiful portraits on glass, but with her it is merely a pastime. Alma Tadema is the only one in England.

Great progress has been made in the methods of teaching girls, and credit for this should be given to Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins. These girls have come from every part of the United States, and returning to their homes, have spread the artistic taste for home decorating. Woman's entry into this field has educated the love of the beautiful in the homes of the middle classes, and whether the citorts are artistic or otherwise, the incentive has been given, and artistic decerations have been placed within the

reach of people of moderate means. The dormant talent which a few years ago had its only outlet in the making and embroidering of sofa cushions has been educated and developed to-day into artistic interior decorators, architects, mural painters and remodelers of interiors. I would not detract one lots of credit from the men, but it seems this beautifying of the home is more woman's work than man's.

## MUCH IS REQUIRED OF

### WOMEN SINGERS TO-DAY. ~~~~~~~

### BY MME. EMMA EAMES STORY.

Has the art of singing progressed during the last hum dred years? That is the uestion upon which I am hardly competent to give an opinion, as I only heard my first opera fifteen years age. Of course, I heard Muse Patti, but even then she was not in the zenith of her powers, and I have heard Christine Nilsson. It would hardly be fair to judge the standard of opera in those days by two such shining examples; but this I will say: The opera singers of to-day cannot justly be compared with what they were fifteen years ago. The exactions of to-day are greater than they were then.

The teachers of the old school would say, "Stand still while you sing." The theory then was that the purity of sound was compromised by any movement. In those days it was sufficient to be a singer, one was not required to be an actress as well.

One of the greatest contraites, Mme. Mariette Albord. once said to me that it was well that she had come when she did, for the exactions of the stage to-day would have made it impossible for her to have had the success which had been conceded to her in the early days of opera. For my part, I am never content at merely scratching on

the surface of the meaning of the character portrayed but I like to get behind the inner meaning and pry it out. from the foundation. Henry James once said to me, "There is no fun in being so fundamental about things."

land ancestry and to my early education, which was that 'Anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

it was sufficient for the singer in the cld days to have a beautiful voice and to be able to sing. The was never expected to be an actress, or to move much about, as too much motion was thought to interfere with her vocalization. To-day one is expected to give the inner meaning of the spoken word as well as the full value of the musical phrase. In other words, it is not sufficient newadays to have a beautiful voice and good method; these must be supplemented by more dramatic intensity in characteriza-

## CLUB LIFE AMONG WOMEN DURING THE CENTURY.

#### ~~~~~ BY JENNIE JUNE CROLY.

To women who were in the beginning, and who have watched the growth and diversified development of the modern club life among women of all classes and degrees of intelligence, nothing is more curious than the cagerness with which old secieties of a semisclentific, semireligious or semieducational character, whose members formed 'boards' that met annually, semiannually or quarterly to render up accounts and report decline or progress under the leadership of some more than commonly liberal-minded paster, and who in the beginning disarowed severely any sanction of the club idea, now rights the privileges of age and the later adoption of more social and progressive features as their claim to precedence and the honor of being among the first to initiate the curiously rapid social phenomena, which now constitute the "clus life" of women,

As late as 1800 there were no societies, secular or religious, formed, efficered and su-tained wholly by wemen. There were here and there little auxiliaries to Hible and foreign missions, formed under the influence of the par of a church, and whose object was the gathering of small contributions to be turned over to the fund of the parent

The word "club" in its social sense means co-operation, upon free and equal terms, for any purpose approved by the general body. It involves the power of independent action on the part of individuals composing it. Such bodies voluntarily submit to be governed by laws which are selfmade, because, though restrictive, they are protective to the best interests of the whole. The first woman's club in this country formed entirely by women, occanized completely, with constitution and by-laws, and chartered by the State, was Sorosis, of New York

The existence of thousands of women's clubs through you the length and broudth of the fand, all the growth of the last thirty years, has changed the social atmosphere and created a new and intelligently useful social life in thousands of small communities. It has stimulated the growth of free libraries and been the most important factor in the movement for higher education, ~~~~~

### FORCED TO EARTH, WOMAN GAINED FRESH STRENGTH.

## BY MARY PUTNAM JACOBI, M. D.

The history of the movement for introducing women into the full practice of the medical profession is one of the been so grave and solid in appearance, yet proved so frivolous and empty in view of the subsequent event, that their history is not unworthy of careful consideration among that of other solemn follies of mankind.

The first woman of any note to apply for permission to attend fectures at the Harvard Medical School was Miss Harriet K. Hunt of Boston. This was in 1847, but it was not until 1850, one year after Elizabeth Blackwell had been graduated at Geneva, that size obtained any degree of success. Miss Elizabeth Blackwell is credited with being the first person upon the American Continent to whom the lilea of a woman studying medicine had come. She and her sister, with the aid of a few generous friends, opened

three twars of existence and one of suspension, developed Into the New York Infirming

Morie Zakar wells was the fourth restuit to this little hand of noble women, and Mass Ann Pre-ton of Phila-delphia was the fifth. Later Instor Louistore was the first woman to settle in practice in this city, and her sign was regarded as a monstrous curiouty, collecting street blicts for its permat.

The change from the feriors conditions of the early days has been most room, and there who curried the early struggle, and whose energies were not so absorbed by its external difficulties that not enough were left for the intrinsic difficulties of medicines have been really invigorated by the context. It is as in the fable of Antaeus, Those knocked down to the earth game; from strongth as they touched the ground."

#### ~~~~~~ WOMAN ON THE STAGE

## HAS BECOME MORE NATURAL.

#### BY MRS. H. C. GILBERT.

"What progress has woman made on the stage?" queried Mrs. Gilbert, a look of deep thought creeping over her well known features. "She has become more natural, ore refined, and there is more exacted of her to-day as an educator than there was in the old days

"The old farces, comedies and tragedies, if they were put on the stage to-day, would be coarse, suigar would not be telerated by the public for an instant. What I mean by this statement let me emphasize by referring the Governor (Mr. Buly). He received much adverse criticism because he trimmed and cleaned out the old comedies and Shakespearian plays to meet the exactions of the public of to-day. But there were words put into the mouths of old-time actresses which would not be tolerated toefay. So you see the woman on the stage at the present day has progressed in refinement from these very exactions,

"In naturalness, because all these old-time comedies, trapolies and farces ran in a certain grouve, and the more artificial you were the better actress you were thought to be. It is the hardest thing in the world to be natural on the stage, and in this one thing I consider that the actives has made great progress

"If the actress of to-day had the same training which was to vogue when I was young, with all the advantages of stage setting and gowning, she would be perfect. There to no 'winging it' now; by 'winging' I mean getting a part to learn in twelve hours, and standing at the wings waning for your cue, with your part in your hands, to threw it down upon signal, or thrust it into the scepery; go on the board, play your part and come back to find your part gone in that particular bit of scenery, no one knows just where. Talk of ageny! Talk of acting under lifti-ulties! The actress to-day known nothing about it. She goes on in a gracee for months, playing the same part, and has due time and preparation given her before she is called up-

"In the old days it was really play acting-just what everybody called it. Now it is acting; living the part, being the character Hoolf, being matural, and all this is the progress which woman has made on the stage."

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## WOMEN ARE READY

#### TO REVIVE BELLES-LETTRES. ~~~~~~

#### BY VIOLA ROSEBORO.

The progess made by women in the novel writing of the last hundred years? Yes, they have made progress in occupying the field, though not in the art of the novelist, It is the mistake of the unthinking to imagine that because science and mechanics have grown like Jack's beaustalk in this century everything has moved forward. There has been progress on many sides and in some arts, but art and literature in ver have kept step for step with material that blow where they list, and no man has more than

guessed whence they come in whither they go For the purposes of this discussion over can say that Frances burney and June Austen becam the leasted years work we are considering if our speak note of Bhall h literature). 35cm Ruggey were the greatest immediate triumph that has fallen in any woman novelet, and Mis-Notes the most wild fame ever becowed on a woman

But if women since their first conquest of the field have not progressed in making great novels that is only to say It has not happened no. We have the result of their broadened conditions and new opportunities in the weak of the great number of charming writers who have added in our day to the gayety of nations, and eponed their eyes and broadened their sympathics as well,

If, as I sometimes tremulously seem to forece, we in America are on the eve of a renaissance of belief better tadmirable old term, thats, and are to repeat our triumples of the middle years of the hundred, it sorely appears that the woman of gifts has a vastly improved chains for our tributing to her country's glories. For some falents brendth of experience and knowledge are countral. How would Thackeray have come out had be always fixed in a

For, oddly enough, women can contribute femininity, and I have an idea that in all spheres of teeling that is half, and a subtlety essentially differentiated thair of

### WOMAN AS PREACHER AND PASTOR IS NOW A FACT.

#### ~~~~~~ BY THE REVEREND PHOEBE HANAFORD.

During the closing century there has been great advancement for woman in regard to her work in the church. The Nincteenth Century has opened wide the pulpit doors to those qualified among women in many denominations of Caristians, and pasteral duties have been fully and gladly placed in her hands. Many a faithful, energetic woman called to be a paster's wife has done splended work in visiting the sick, caring for the poor and leading souls into the sunshine of truth. That church has always been considered specially favored which, in addition to a good minister to the pupit, could also beast of a pastor's wife who could and would to her own blessed way supplement ber husband's work among his people. But the Nineteenth Century has seen women acting both as preachers and pasters with great success. The Quakers have always sanctioned the preaching of women. Methodists approved Susannah Westey.

The first woman in the world to be ecclesisatically ordained was the Reverend Antoinette Brown Blackwell, who how resides in this city. She was a graduate of Oberlin and was ordained in 1862. She is a mative of New York State, though of New England ancestry. She was ordained in South Butler, Wayne County, N. Y., by the council called by the First Congregational Church, but a Methoodist minister preached the ordination sermen. The Reverend Olympia Brown was the next woman ordained. She was ordained at Malone, N. Y., in June, 1861. She was the first woman ordained in the universalist denomination, She was closely followed by the Reverend Augusta J. Chapin, who was ordained in December, 1862. She is the first weman to receive the title of doctor of divinity. Next ame the ordination of the Reverend Phoebe A. Hanaford, who was the first woman to be ordained in New England. She was ordained at Hingham, Mass., in 1888. s a noticeable fact that all these four wemen were of notable New England descent. Since the ordination of these women there have been

more than sixty-perhaps by this time a hundred-ordained in various denomination

The Ninetcenth Century has advanced religious influence in opening wide doors for woman's work in the church. Woman as preacher and pastor is an accomplished fact, belonging to the latter half of the closing conting.

# "A BASSO PORTO," A NEW OPERA, TO It Belongs to the New Italian School and Is BE PRODUCED TO-MORROW NIGHT.

is intensely dramatic as well as tragic. It is a typical story of the vendetta of the that he will ruin both her children. in her entreaties

Latin races, cast in this instance in the another great scene he persundes Sessela. "A Basso Porto" is the quarter in that city which compares with the Bowery and "Five Points" in New York, Whitechapel Cievillo.

through her children. Through his influ- The Cammorristi assemble and Ciccilio | forms in frenzied language the woman, that | merrymaking in a low dive in the pre-The story of "A Basso Porto" the the story of "A Basso Porto" the story of "A Basso Por Castle Square Opera Company this week. affection. In intensely dramatic scenes the spared the horrible task of murdering Just as he starts to give that signal Maria vindictive fellow declares to the mother | Ciccillo, but the Cammorristi are deaf to | kills him and the up-

To save herself and her children from west stratem of the population of Naples. I to fly with him, and in a third the mother the accurred blood guilt Maria offers to reveals the secret of her life to her child, save Ciccillo's life and provide an escape to shield her against the machinations of for him, if he will desirt from raining her family. This Chefflo refuses to do, and in-

unlike any ever written, approaching in independent of the lyrics. While the composition abounds.

The characters are all typical of the people they represent, and they are introduced in great variety. There are tailors and tinkers, cobiders and pastry cooks, sallers, fruit venders, fishermen, mule drivers and dockloafers, all arrayed in the

national costume of their craft. While none of the lyrics are of the ful, and rung to the accompaniment of mandolin barn and guitars.

The curtain discloses a scene of littarious | troduced it in this country.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

To-morrow will be Jackson Day, and

there is a national quickening of interest in the exploits and characteristics of the

man who literally fengus his way into the

inner chamber of the great pulsating heart

of a young, enthusiastic and vigorous na-

course aroused every year, but not usually to the degree that it obtains at this time,

when, with the Anglo-Saxon peoples en-

gaged in two wars, there seems to be un-

Jackson was essentially a fighter and it

ture that prompted every act of his that

States. He tried various arts of peace, but

he was but an indifferent lawyer he demon-

strated even in his union with Rachel

Rolands, the well-beloved wife, to protect

whose fame he "kept pistols in perfect

was the intense combativeness of his na-

precedented opportunity for the develop-

nent of a Jacksonian leader.

order for thirty-seven years."

This anniversary interest is of

that he be on the Camporrish at New Music to Be Heard.

ANDREW JACKSON, SOLDIER AND MAN.

The World's Judgment on the Great Tennesseean.

helped to make the history of the United statesman of eminence, or even consistency,

he shone in none as he did in war. That Federal Government after inveigling

The music of the new opera is said to be | the new of a Government official of that | to horsewhip him when Jesse Benten shot character that of Ponchidle's "Glaconda." | father placed him at an early age in the Thomas Benton fell downstairs to avoid The crehestration is very line and entirely Naples Conservatory of Music, where he brasses have probably been given more thoroughly imbued with the tiles of the another who was about to put him to death, work than more experienced opera writers | modern school of music, exampled by the would accord to them, that slight detect. works of Massagni, Leoncavello and Puc-If it is a defect in the ensemble at all, is clair. Spinelli's first opera, "Cabrilla" was anic claiming that the other acted in a made up for by delightful mandelin, crowned with the second prize in the naguitar and harp effects, with which the | tional competition of 1839, the first honors going to "Cavalleria Rusticana."

aroused in a phase of existence hitherto "The Lower Hathor," The opera by that | were hi the majority, name was the result.

Director Henry W. Savage heard it produced at the Court Theater in Berlin last The sefenade with which the second act | But for Mr. Savage "La Boheme" would segina is described as one of the most probably not have been heard here when wards supported sim for President. delicious bits of music in the whole opera. It was its organization which in-

No attorney of average attainments in

that day or this, would have accepted the

ing Lewis Relands to see for divorce as the decree of divorce itself. Yet Jackson

appears to have so accepted it, and this

display of ignorance led him into his most

serious feuds. There is little question that

it brought about the duel in which ha

killed Charles Dickinson, and it was cer-

tainly the precipitating cause of the first

of his various "personal difficulties" with

He was not a successful business man.

although he amassed a large estate, for his

ventures as a merchant uniformly resulted

in loss to him. He cannot be regarded as a

for he introduced the spells system in the

against any approach to it in a memorable

It was as a fighting man that he stood

himself, for he never missed an opportuni-

pre-eminent. He seemed to realize this

ty to vocunteer his services and those of

every man he could control by persuasion

or coercion, whenever there was a reason-

able prospect for hard knocks and glory,

Though a natural fighter he was not the

prefenting foe some historians have pic-

tured him, unless he was touched on that

one supersensitive point-the unconvention-

His fend with Thomas H. Benton illus-

trates this. He and Benton had had a

stight difference during the first campaign

it had been arranged amicably. Indeed,

Benton was in Washington working zeal-

usly to save Juckson from bankrupter

of both of which he took his full share.

letter to President Monroe.

ality of his marriage.

Governor Sevier.

## was wounded, that he was incensed against iruseible Jackson so much that the latter timate and confidential companion, registered a yow to horsewhip the man

Jackson, but did not avoid him and his friends. There was a meeting, and Jacksor, covering Themas H. Beston with a Harbor," was born in Torin in 1865. He is pistol, was preparing to carry out his threat city Denoting unusual musical latents, his Jackson, shattering his left shoulder, the anshaught of one of Jackson's supstudied under Professor Ferrae, a man patters, and Jesse Benton was rescued from

ecounts of the duel from his brother, who

There was a great deal of correspondence marderous and cowardly manner. It resulted in Thomas H. Benton leaving Tennessee and coming to Missouri, where he At this time Spinelles interest was made a name second to none in the hearts of the people of this State. The Bentons unknown to him, that of the lower charges | scally had the better of the organism, as of Neapolitans, the seum that gathers in they had of the fight, but Jackson's friends

It was in 1824 when Jackson first ran for President that he and Benton became reconciled. They were both in the United summer, and was so attracted by its novel | States Senate and Jackson was chairman beauty and power, that he determined to of a committee of which Benton was a produce it after his return to America, member. Jacason made the first overtures, but Henten met him half way and after-

Jose Henten never formave Jackson, and as late as BES issued a pamphlet charging him with hearly every offense in the calenhar, from cock fighting to deliberate mur-

Jackson also made friends with General Winfield Scott and with Henry Clay, both of whom he denounced fiercely during the entrever-y over his Florida campaign. He never quarreled again with Scott, but "the Judas of the West" was his name for Clay after the latter elected John Quincy Adams action of the Virginia Legislature, authoriz- | president, and-Jackson claimed without reasonable ground-received in compensaion for his service the portfolio of Secreturn of States

Jackson never forgave Clay, but it is contitul if the political injury he received from the great Kentuckian was the real cause of his undying hatred. It is more likely that he cherished the belief that Clay inspired or contributed to the aitacks made on Mrs. Jackson. Any reflection on her se regarded as a churchman might regard a sin against the Holy Ghost. Whatever indiscretion there may have been in their early union it is assumed that Jackcon revered her as the purest of women and he insisted that everyone else should so regard her.

It was while he was in bed suffering from the wound inflicted by Jesse Benton that Jackson first heard of the Fort Mins man succe, in which 400 persons were slaughtered. He organized his army of Tennes secans and in a few weeks was on horse back with his arm, in a sling, moving southward to teach the Creeks a lesson they never forgot.

"The military life of Andrew Jackso lasted nine years, of which about two were passed in the field," writes the editor of a late edition of Parton's life of Jackson "He was in no proper sense of the word a professional soldier, and he resented the phrase 'military chieftain' which Henry Clay, knowing its freitating power, so against the Creeks, in which Jackson often applied to him. He was simply a earned his sobriquet of "Old Hickory," but Tennessee farmer and militla General who, when his country was invaded, led his their friendship after this was such that neighbors and fellow-citizens to its deferms in doing this duty of a citizen he displayed military talents which friends when the occasion for the feud arose. Wiland fees agreed in pronouncing extraordillam Carroll was challenged by Eenton's | nary.

brother. Jesse, and asked Jackson to not "His old commole and friend, a near as his second, Jackson at first declined, neighbor for half a lifetime, the late but on Carroll representing to him that Major William B. Lewis, a gentleman combut on Carroll representing to him that there was a compliance to run him-Carroll out of the country, he consented to lightly for hair a lifetime, the late the first state of him that there was a compliance to run him-Carroll out of the country, he consented to lightly as he talked of the Creek and New orleans carrollers, used to ray as he talked of the Creek and New orleans carrollers, that Andrew Jackson, but evacuated it six years later.

vigor that he incurred the enmity of Jesse | in point of military capacity, was the peer Benton. Thomas H. Benton received such of the great Generals of the world-Caesar, Cromwell, Frederick, Bonaparte, or Wellington-and in support of this opinion he Jackson. An angry correspondence ensued. would adduce many curious facts and Senton wrote things that irritated the traits that could be known only to an in-

"Two of Jackson's favorite maxims deis done, nothing is done'; and this also, When you have a thing to do, take all the time for thinking that the circumstances allow, but when the time has come for ac-

tion, stop thinking." In the last chapter of Parton's Life of

Jackson occurs this passage: "True lived and died Andrew Jackson, the idol of his party, often the pride and favorite of his country. His best frien a could not deny that he had deplorable faults, nor his worst enemies that he possessed rare and dazzling merits. He rendered his country signal services, and brought upon the Government of that country an evil which it will be extremely difficult to remedy. No man will ever be quite able te comprehend Andrew Jackson, who has not personally known a Scotch-Irishman. More than he was anything else, he was a north-of-frelander-a tenacious, pugnacious race; yet capable of dissimulation; often angry, but most prudent when most furious; endowed by nature with the gift of extracting from every affair and every relation all the strife it can be made to yield; at home and among dependence, all tenderness and generosity; to opponents violent, ungenerous, prone to believe the werst of them; a race that means to tell the truth, but, when excited by anger or warped by prejudice, incapable of either telling, or remembering, or knowing the truth; not taking kindly culture, but able to achieve wonderful things without it; a strange blending of the best and the worst qualities of two races. Jackson had these traits in an exaggerated degree; as Irish as though he were not Scotch; as Scotch as though he were not Irish."

"Autocrat as he was, Andrew Jackson loved the people, the common people, the sons and daughters of toil, as truly as they loved him, and believed in them as they believed in him. He had a perception that the toding millions are not a class in the community, but are the community. Ha feet that government should exist only for the benefits of the governed; that the strong are strong only that they may aid the weak; that the rich are rightfully rich only that they may so combine and direct the labors of the poor as to make labor more profitable to the laborer. He did not comprehend these truths as they are demdemonstrated by philosophers, but he had an intuitive and instinctive perception of them. And in his most autocratic moments he really thought that he was fighting the battle of the people, and doing their will while baffling the purposes of their representatives. If he had been a man of knowledge as well as force, he would have taken the part of the people more effectually, and left to his successors an increased power of doing good, instead of better facilities for doing harm."

"Most of our history for the test humdred years will not be remembered for many centuries; but perhaps among the few things oblivion will spare may be some outline of the story of Andrew Jackson-the poor Irish emigrant's orphan son; who defended his country at New Orleans, and, being elected President therefor, kepthat country in an uprour for eight years; and, after being more hated and more loved than any man of his day, died pencefully at his home in Tennessee, and was borne to his grave by the benefictions of a large majority of his fellow-citizens,"

Transvant Minerals.



A BIT OF THE SCORE OF "BASSO PORTO."

in London and Barriere d'Enfer in Paris In this quarter live sailors, smugglers, fishermen and other members of the Cammorristic a society formed by the lowest classes of Nearoditans to plot against exist-

Nearly two do asies is fore the beginning of the story, as depicted by Goffredo Cognetti, the librettist, and Niccola Spinelli the composer. Maria, a woman of the per ple, has been befrayed and abandoned by Caecille, a dangerous Cammerristi, Another woman, Carmella, claims his love. Shortly afterwards he is imprisoned, Maria, in order to be revenued for her descriton. falsely accusses her rival of a crime, and the vendelta, upon which hinges the plot

of the operatic story, is founded. When the opera begins clarin is a widow and the mother of two children, a son, Luigino, and a daughter, Sessela. Ciccilio. has meanwhile been liberated to become a spy in the pay of the Government. He masquerades as a Cammorristi, so as to be better able to defeat and deliver them to the authorities. His one oldect in life i to be relenged upon Maria, and he does it



MODEL OF THE PRINCIPAL SCENE "IN THE LOWER PORT."